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COCOA BEANS
FCB 2-59
November 2, 1959

LARGER WORLD COCOA CROP

EXPECTED FOR 1959-60

The first (October) estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service for the 1959-60 world cocoa crop is 2,075 million pounds. This would be 5.3 percent over the 1958-59 production of 1,970 million pounds.

Increased production is expected for all producing continents. Favorable weather accounts for larger crops in many of the countries, while better cultivation methods are responsible for some of the increase.

World consumption is expected to rise during 1960, but not enough to equal production. It is likely that the stock buildup in 1960 will be larger than in 1959.

Production

North America: The 1959-60 North American crop is estimated at 187.1 million pounds compared with 171.5 million in 1958-59. The largest increase is expected in the Dominican Republic, with smaller increases in most other countries.

The weather has been favorable for Costa Rica's 1959-60 cocoa production and, with improved management of plantations, the crop is expected to exceed that of 1958-59. Cocoa farmers are spraying, fertilizing and pruning more than in other recent years. The Government is anxious to develop cacao as an important source of foreign earnings, and is studying means to increase credit facilities to farmers.

This Circular contains more detailed information than the summary of the same title published in the monthly supplement of Foreign Crops and Markets of October 29, 1959.

COCOA BEANS: Production in principal producing countries, averages
 1935/36-1939/40, 1950/51-1954-55, annual 1957-58,
 1958-59, 1959-60

Continent and country	Average 1935/36- 1939/40	Average 1950/51- 1954/55	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds
North America:					
Costa Rica	14,356	14,289	3/ 19,000	3/ 20,000	3/ 22,000
Cuba	7,000	6,092	5,100	5,300	5,600
Dominican Republic	54,049	73,179	78,000	67,900	77,200
Grenada	8,536	6,684	4,000	5,000	5,500
Haiti	3,349	4,251	4,000	4,000	4,500
Jamaica	4,750	4,822	7,000	7,000	7,200
Mexico	2,500	22,455	30,000	33,100	34,200
Panama	10,418	3,129	4,500	4,000	4,500
Trinidad and Tobago	31,635	18,200	19,000	20,000	21,000
Other North America 4/	4,059	4,413	5,000	5,200	5,400
Total North America	<u>140,652</u>	<u>157,514</u>	<u>175,600</u>	<u>171,500</u>	<u>187,100</u>
South America:					
Bolivia	5/	5/	6,500	6,500	6,500
Brazil	263,980	274,703	380,000	383,000	420,000
Colombia	25,000	31,790	25,750	26,500	27,600
Ecuador	42,373	59,245	68,000	64,000	65,000
Peru	5/	5/	4,000	5,181	6,600
Venezuela	36,934	38,008	40,000	33,000	37,500
Total South America	<u>368,287</u>	<u>403,746</u>	<u>524,250</u>	<u>518,181</u>	<u>563,200</u>
Africa:					
Belgian Congo	2,809	5,288	10,600	10,600	11,000
Cameroun	58,350	123,190	147,700	134,040	145,500
Fernando Po and Rio Muni	25,000	37,568	50,500	46,300	48,000
French Equatorial Africa	1,871	6/	7,000	6,000	6,600
French West Africa 7/	109,937	128,055	99,200	115,000	140,000
Ghana 8/	609,363	524,897	474,300	575,000	590,000
Liberia	9/	9/	2,000	2,000	2,000
Nigeria 10/	216,318	234,821	180,000	314,000	300,000
Sao Thome and Principe	22,496	17,379	20,000	19,000	20,000
Sierra Leone	9/	9/	5,600	5,800	6,000
Togo	9/	9/	10,000	16,000	18,000
Other Africa 11/	9/ 8,154	18,840	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total Africa	<u>1,054,298</u>	<u>1,090,038</u>	<u>1,008,900</u>	<u>1,245,740</u>	<u>1,289,100</u>
Asia and Oceania:					
Ceylon	7,931	5,965	7,000	7,000	7,200
Indonesia	3,310	1,928	3,000	2,600	2,600
New Guinea	-	-	7,500	8,000	9,000
New Hebrides	3,916	1,742	2,000	2,500	2,500
Philippines	-	-	4,000	4,200	4,600
Western Samoa	2,326	6,203	9,000	10,000	10,000
Total Asia and Oceania	<u>17,483</u>	<u>15,838</u>	<u>32,500</u>	<u>34,300</u>	<u>35,900</u>
World total	<u>1,580,720</u>	<u>1,667,136</u>	<u>1,741,250</u>	<u>1,969,721</u>	<u>2,075,300</u>

1/ Production for most countries is on an October 1 to September 30 year except for Brazil prior to 1956-57, which is on a May 1 to April 30 basis. 2/ Export data have been used for all countries with the exception of Mexico, Cuba and Colombia. 3/ Some cocoa beans produced in Costa Rica move across the border for marketing in Nicaragua. 4/ Includes Dominica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. 5/ Not available. 6/ Included in Cameroun. 7/ Mostly Ivory Coast. 8/ Formerly Gold Coast and British Togoland. 9/ Prior to 1956-57 French Togoland, Liberia, and Sierra Leone are included in other Africa. 10/ Includes British Cameroons. 11/ Includes Angola and Malgache Republic.

Cuba is expected to have a slightly larger crop in 1959-60, as dry weather and revolutionary activities had a somewhat limiting effect on the 1958-59 crop. Normally, the October-December harvest accounts for about one-third of the total production for the year. Moderate increases in production are expected for the years ahead.

Prospects for the 1959-60 crop in the Dominican Republic are good. Rain is reported to have been fairly adequate in most areas and normal yields are expected. Rat and woodpecker damage continues to be a major problem, but the bounty paid for woodpeckers has been doubled this year. The outlook is for new plantings to run slightly ahead of tree removal, with an expected annual increase of about 3 percent in tree numbers.

Haiti is expected to have a larger 1959-60 cocoa crop. Almost two thirds of the cocoa bean production is in southern Haiti. Jamaica's cocoa bean production is gradually rising. Special incentives to Jamaican farmers under the Cocoa Expansion Scheme include free planting material and the free application of insecticides to new plantings.

The modest increase in the number of bearing trees, and good growing conditions in Mexico indicate a slight increase in production in 1959-60 over the relatively good 1958-59 crop. There has been considerable interest in accelerating development of the cacao industry in Mexico.

Production of cocoa beans in Nicaragua is following a downward trend, and has only amounted to about 500 thousand pounds in each of the past two years. About 2,100 acres of cacao trees are now producing. An additional 1,700 acres is expected to be planted by December 1959, but it will not start producing for several years.

Attacks of witches'-broom disease continues in Trinidad on old plantations. Clonal cocoa resistant to the disease is being planted in new fields and as replacement for old cocoa. Future crops in Grenada are expected to show a marked increase, as high yielding clonal trees will be coming into bearing. Almost 300,000 new plants were distributed in 1958 and probably even more will have been distributed in 1959.

South America: South American production of cacao is estimated at 563.2 million pounds for 1959-60. This would be 8.7 percent over 1958-59, with practically all of the increase expected in Brazil.

Weather conditions have been very favorable in the cocoa zone of Brazil for the 1959-60 main crop, with adequate rainfall and favorable temperatures. Some rot was reported but is not expected to affect the main crop. The quality of the 1959-60 main crop is reportedly good. The 1958-59 crop in Brazil is now placed at 383 million pounds. The 1959 Temporao crop was late, and carried over into the 1959-60 crop year (October-September). This accounts for some of the expected increase.

Colombia's 1959-60 cocoa crop is estimated at 27.6 million pounds; slightly higher than in 1958-59. There is considerable interest in expanding output to conserve foreign exchange and to become more nearly self-sufficient. A special board including representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, The Planning Commission, Caja Agraria, and the U. S. International Cooperation Administration are developing a cacao expansion program.

At the request of the Colombian Government, several local economists recently completed a study of the cacao situation in Colombia. Among other things, the report disclosed that the national estimates of cacao have been too high in the past.

There is a predicted upturn in Colombian production for 1959-60, based on a continued increase in the number of bearing trees. There have been large plantings in recent years under programs sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and ICA, although not all of the plantings have lived. The bulk of the cocoa produced in Colombia comes from small farms and the average area planted to cocoa is probably about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

The upward trend in Peru's production continues, and is expected to reach a level sufficient to meet domestic consumption during the current year. The 1959-60 crop represents an increase of 27 percent over 1958-59. Most of the increase is in the northern producing areas of Jaen-Bagua (Departments of Cajamarca and Amazonas) and in the Convencion Valley (Department of Cuzco). Other new areas located in Maldonado (Department of Madre de Dios and Huanta (Department of Ayacucho) produced their first harvest during 1959. The Ministry of Agriculture, through PCEA (a joint U. S.-Peruvian agricultural research service) is carrying out a sizable program to find better commercial cacao seedlings. Imports of seedlings from Trinidad, Costa Rica and Ecuador continue to be made.

Venezuela's 1959-60 cacao production is expected to be 13.6 percent higher than 1958-59, while Ecuador is expected to have a slight increase.

Africa: African cocoa production for 1959-60 is estimated at 1,289 million pounds, compared to 1,246 million pounds in 1958-59.

The 1959-60 cocoa production in the Belgian Congo is expected to be slightly higher than the previous year. Greater interest is being shown in cocoa, but much of the acreage is still too young for production. The natives, especially, are becoming interested in the cultivation of cocoa. Government experimental stations and the extension organization are assisting the native population in expanding acreage and improving cultivation. In the last 5 years acreage has increased by 23 percent and production by one-third.

Potentialities for greater cocoa production in Cameroun are reportedly very good. Reports indicate that the 1959-60 crop might be better in both quantity and quality than that of 1958-59. Large new plantings of improved varieties will soon come into production. Government services have been able to demonstrate the value of fertilizing groves and the application of pesticides to improve the quality of the crop as well as volume. Efforts are being made in French Equatorial Africa to expand production through financial and technical aid to the cultivators. The total area in cocoa is estimated at 57,000 acres, but forecasts based on present new plantations have production doubling by 1965. Excellent climatic conditions and increased application of insecticides are expected to increase the 1959-60 cocoa crop substantially in French West Africa.

Growing conditions in Ghana are reported to have been exceptionally good. The 1959-60 crop is estimated at 590 million pounds, compared to 575 million pounds in 1958-59. The wet spring and the regular alternation of sun and rain during the summer were almost ideal for flowering and growth. The 1958-59 mid-crop was an exceptionally large one in Ghana but Amazonian varieties coming into production will probably account for larger mid-crops than were harvested prior to 1958-59.

Nigeria is expected to have a large cocoa crop this year. Although heavy rains at the beginning of the 1959-60 season may have had a slight adverse effect, the production is expected to be almost as high as the bumper crop of 1958-59.

Increasing interest is being shown in cocoa growing in East Africa. Zanzibar has assisted other territories by supplying seed of the foresterio type. Conditions are said to be marginal for cocoa in Zanzibar, and it is essential to ensure an adequate water supply during the long dry periods which occur from time to time. Mostly Amazon cocoa seed has been imported due to its resistance to drought.

A cocoa seedling nursery is being established at Kituza, Uganda, where seedlings will be grown from Belgian Congo seed for distribution to selected farmers next year.

Asia and Oceania: The 1959-60 cocoa crop for Asia and Oceania is estimated at 35.9 million pounds compared to 34.3 million in 1958-59. The largest increase is expected in New Guinea, where holdings by non-resident planters have been increasing both in area and number. Native producers have also taken an interest in cocoa, and have planted about 10,000 acres which are just coming into full production. In 1952 the Territory Administration passed the Cocoa Ordinance, which ensured that proper precautions against disease would be taken, and eliminated uncontrolled plantings by natives. Under this Ordinance only registered persons may grow cocoa, and the minimum area must be 500 trees (approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres). All plantings can be pinpointed, and in case of a disease outbreak control measures could be implemented immediately.

Indonesian production remains rather stable, as there is no program to increase production of this crop and there is no particular interest evidenced by either estate or smallholders in making new plantings. Cocoa seems to hold a great deal of promise for expanded production in Malaya.

Expansion of the cocoa area in the Philippines has been slow, but postwar production has moved steadily upward. High yields in recent years were the result of better production techniques, selection of better seed varieties and intensified pest and disease control. Prospects for cocoa appear much brighter than for most other farm crops; however, domestic production is not expected to meet local requirements for several years. Production has risen in the Philippines from about 1.2 million pounds and 11,500 acres to 4.2 million pounds and 18,700 acres in 1958-59. Expansion of the cocoa area in the Philippines has been retarded by lack of seeds and planting materials, and by pest and disease damage.

Large tracts of agricultural land are being reserved for cocoa in North Borneo. The North Borneo Department of Agriculture is enthusiastic about this crop, following a survey of potentialities in 1958, and is attempting to encourage its development on an orderly economic basis. Numerous applications for cacao land have been filed.

Trade

World trade in cocoa beans and cocoa products has increased in 1959 over the reduced 1958 level. Consumption has not quite kept pace, however, and there have been some additions to stocks. Cocoa bean stocks increased by about 40 million pounds during the first half of 1959 in the United Kingdom. Smaller increases of about 13 million pounds took place in the United States and West Germany.

World consumption of cocoa in 1959 is expected to be down slightly from the 1958 level. The amount of this decrease may not exceed 1 to 2 percent. Cocoa bean grind in the United States for the first 9 months of 1959 was 2.8 percent below the first 3 quarters of 1958. Cocoa product imports into the United States in 1959 however, were running well ahead of 1958. Cocoa powder, the largest product import had already exceeded 1958 by the end of August 1959. Brazil has been the major supplier in 1959, replacing the Netherlands. There was a buildup of stocks in anticipation of the dock strike of October 1, 1959. Nevertheless, when product imports are considered chocolate usage in 1959 has probably been ahead of 1958 in the United States.

Grindings of cocoa beans in West Germany were down somewhat for the first 9 months of 1959, while the grind in the Netherlands was up about 10 percent. The United Kingdom grind was down 22 percent for the first 9 months of 1959.

Spot prices for cocoa have been very stable during 1959. There has recently been, however, a slight decline in price. New York Spot prices at mid-October 1959 were about 35 cents per pound. Brazil has maintained a minimum export price of 32.50 U. S. cents - per pound since July 1959. The Ghana and Nigerian Marketing Companies started selling main crop cocoa on August 10th.

Costa Rica exported 4.6 percent more cacao in 1958 than in 1957, and 17.6 percent more than in 1956. Foreign exchange earned from cocoa exports during the July 1, 1959-June 30, 1960 period may be converted at 65 percent at the free market rate of 6.63 colones per dollar and 35 percent at the official rate of 5.60 colones per dollar.

Cuba exported only 12,000 pounds of cocoa beans during 1958, but 97 percent of this was to the United States. Local chocolate manufacturers processed approximately 2.8 million pounds of cocoa beans during the marketing year 1958-59.

Source of Exports: Trends in world exports for the producing continents are shown in the following table.

**COCOA BEANS: World exports by principal producing areas
(Percentages of total exports)**

Area	Average :1935-39	Average :1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958
North America	8.2	6.9	7.9	5.5	6.7	8.3
South America	22.0	20.7	23.2	23.3	19.4	23.0
Africa	68.7	71.4	67.9	70.1	72.9	67.4
Asia - Oceania	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Exports during 1958 showed some changes percentage wise by continent from the 1950-54 average. Exports from Africa decreased while all other continents showed an increase.

Cocoa bean exports from the six principal producing countries of the world are shown in the following table.

**COCOA BEANS: Exports by six principal producing countries
(Percentages of total exports)**

Country	Average :1935-39	Average :1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958
Ghana	39.1	34.0	29.8	32.0	33.9	31.1
Brazil	16.9	14.2	17.4	16.9	14.1	16.1
Nigeria	13.9	15.9	12.8	16.0	17.6	13.8
Ivory Coast	7.1	8.4	10.7	9.8	8.5	7.2
Cameroun	3.7	7.5	7.9	6.2	6.9	8.4
Dominican Republic ..	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.4	3.1	3.7
Other	15.9	16.6	18.2	16.7	15.9	19.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Industrial utilization of cocoa in the Dominican Republic averages around 19 million pounds of cacao beans annually. Of this quantity, about two-thirds are exported as chocolate liquor or cocoa butter and paste.

The remainder is manufactured into cocoa and chocolate products, some of which is exported. In addition, about 3.2 million pounds annually are estimated as utilized by smaller processors strictly for domestic consumption in one form or another. The bulk of the cocoa bean exports and about two-thirds of the semi-processed products continues to go to the United States, while the Netherlands is the main outlet for cocoa butter.

A processing plant is now under construction at Bizoton on the western outskirts of Port-Au-Prince, Haiti. Processing operations are expected to begin before the end of 1959, and all of the cocoa harvested in the southern peninsula will be purchased by this new plant. Initially, chocolate liquor and butter will be produced for export, but later it is expected that some finished products will be manufactured for domestic use.

Exports of cacao beans from Mexico decreased about 47 percent in 1958-59 (October-September) from the high level of the 1957-58 season. The decrease resulted from depletion of surplus stocks during 1958 and heavy buying by domestic users during 1959. Domestic consumption in Mexico has maintained a steady increase.

Exports of cocoa beans from Nicaragua in 1957 (261,519) and in 1958 (225,927 pounds) were all to El Salvador. Domestic consumption is upwards of 200,000 pounds per year, mainly in the form of cocoa-based drinks.

Lateness of the crop, bad roads from the rains and tightness of money were responsible for slow shipments of cocoa this year from Brazil. The Credit Department for Foreign Trade (CACEX) has bought heavily in the past few months under a system of quotas for the exporters. Purchase price for producers has been equivalent to approximately 12.5 percent per pound. Total exports (bean equivalent) for the October-September 1958-59 year amounted to about 165,000 metric tons. up 20,000 tons from 1957-58. The United States through June of the 1958-59 season had taken almost half of the bean exports from Brazil, and was the leading purchaser of both cocoa cake and cocoa butter.

Peru is expected to import about 1.5 million pounds of cocoa during 1959, a decline of about 27 percent from 1958. The major portion of the imports have been in the form of cocoa powder from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the United States. Total consumption of cocoa in 1959 is expected to be about 7 percent over 1958, but import requirements are not as high due to increased production.

Cocoa purchasing centers in the Cameroun were increased from 100 to 120 during the 1958-59 marketing season. Each center has its own harvesting, conditioning, storing and selling facilities. These

centers are government administered cooperatives for promoting the marketing of cocoa. France and the Netherlands were the principal buyers from the Cameroun during 1958 and collectively received more than 67 percent of the total shipments. Exports to the Soviet Union increased from 4.2 million pounds in 1957 to about 18 million pounds in 1958.

Producer prices have been raised for the 1959-60 crops in the Cameroun, and in the Ivory Coast. The Western Nigerian Marketing Board raised producer prices for the 1959-60 season by about 7.5 percent. The Western Nigerian price for Grade One will be equivalent to 20 U. S. cents per pound, while Grade Two will be about 18 cents per pound. Ghana's main crop producer price is equivalent to 14 U. S. cents per pound, whereas the producer price for the 1958-59 main crop was 16.8 cents per pound.

In recent years about one third of Indonesia's crop has been exported in the form of beans. Exports in 1958 amounted to 1.1 million pounds, slightly higher than in 1957. In 1957 most of the exports went to the Netherlands, but in 1958 the Netherlands was almost out of the market and Japan, Belgium and Singapore were the principal buyers.

The Philippines has always been a net importer of cocoa and cocoa products. During 1958, however, the first sizable exports of cocoa butter were made. A total of about 535,000 pounds was exported to the United States. Imports in the past several years have amounted to over 5 million pounds annually, with Ceylon and Mexico being the principal suppliers of beans. The number of local cocoa processors has increased recently. The largest plant, however, burned on June 10, 1959. It resumed operations early in September 1959; confining manufacture to chocolate coatings and other chocolate products to fill the immediate needs of local ice cream and candy manufacturers. Production of cocoa butter will probably be resumed in November 1959. Domestic consumption in the Philippines amounts to about one-half pound per capita annually, and imports are controlled.

COCOA BEANS: World exports by principal producing countries,
averages 1935-39, 1950-54, annual 1956-58

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1956	1957	1958 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:					
Costa Rica	14,356	11,807	13,773	16,203	16,941
Cuba	93	828	29	3,836	1,220
Dominican Republic	54,039	51,250	38,607	52,603	53,123
Grenada	8,536	5,721	1,277	2,610	3,152
Haiti 2/.....	3,350	4,448	2,866	3,500	4,000
Jamaica	4,750	2,319	3,087	564	790
Mexico	-	4,601	4,630	14,861	12,458
Panama	9,229	4,378	2,753	3,358	3,500
Trinidad and Tobago	31,634	17,792	21,832	15,946	19,972
Other North America 3/.....	2,153	2,302	1,484	2,000	3,000
Total North America	128,140	105,446	90,338	115,481	118,156
South America:					
Brazil	263,980	227,524	277,439	241,784	229,336
Ecuador	42,373	55,976	66,138	60,005	66,880
Venezuela	36,934	34,268	39,479	32,429	29,987
Total South America	343,287	317,768	383,056	334,218	326,203
Africa:					
Belgian Congo	2,809	4,829	9,259	10,582	10,716
Cameroun	58,294	112,997	101,412	117,946	119,268
French Equatorial Africa	1,873	5,482	6,495	5,383	5,853
Fernando Po and Rio Muni	25,168	2/ 34,063	2/ 47,651	2/ 59,282	2/ 52,044
Ghana 4/.....	609,363	519,550	525,069	582,902	441,197
Ivory Coast	110,187	128,691	161,694	146,599	102,145
Nigeria 5/.....	216,318	241,562	261,930	303,079	196,333
Sao Thome and Principe	22,496	18,412	19,178	17,750	19,000
Other Africa 6/.....	23,821	21,308	18,915	11,568	11,000
Total Africa	1,070,329	1,086,894	1,151,603	1,255,091	957,556
Asia and Oceania:					
Ceylon	7,930	5,958	6,321	5,905	5,828
Indonesia	3,291	907	1,195	1,036	1,093
New Hebrides	3,916	1,512	2,000	2,000	2,500
Western Samoa	2,326	6,130	7,477	6,875	8,844
Total Asia and Oceania	17,463	14,507	16,993	15,816	18,265
Grand total	1,559,219	1,524,615	1,641,990	1,720,606	1,420,180

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Year ending September 30 of year shown. 3/ Includes El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, French West Indies and Puerto Rico. 4/ Formerly Gold Coast.

5/ Includes British Cameroons. 6/ Includes Liberia, Malgache Republic, Sierra Leone, Angola and French Togoland.

COSTA RICA: Cocoa bean exports by country of destination

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/
	: 1,000 Pounds	: 1,000 Pounds	: 1,000 Pounds	: 1,000 Pounds	: 1,000 Pounds	: 1,000 Pounds
Europe:						
Belgium & Luxembourg	320	35	-	-	-	-
France	344	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	3,946	113	-	46	268	-
Italy	169	47	-	-	364	302
Netherlands	218	258	855	473	368	255
Switzerland	-	28	-	-	-	516
United Kingdom	344	-	108	-	76	-
Other	30	-	-	9	31	-
Total Europe	5,371	481	963	528	1,107	1,073
North America:						
Mexico	26	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	565	1,096	3,379	1,840	2,730	2,413
United States	5,196	7,116	12,795	10,216	8,929	9,324
Other	14	-	-	-	-	1,492
Total North America	5,801	8,212	16,174	12,056	11,659	13,229
South America:						
Argentina	38	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	421	14	13	-	-	-
Colombia	1,992	2,777	4,195	1,189	3,437	2,219
Peru	380	17	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	5	-	-	-	-	-
Total South America	2,836	2,808	4,208	1,189	3,437	2,219
Asia:						
Japan	348	20	-	-	-	420
Philippines	-	84	30	-	-	-
Total Asia	348	104	30	-	-	420
Not specified	-	24	-	-	-	-
Grand total	14,356	11,629	21,375	13,773	16,203	16,941

1/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official estimates of foreign countries, reports of Agricultural Attachés and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

BRAZIL: Cocoa bean exports by country of destination

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
Europe:						
Austria	-	-	-	231	165	-
Belgium & Luxembourg	2,203	1,283	718	940	683	460
Czechoslovakia	121	4,121	10,379	19,619	16,173	5,382
Denmark	2,235	2,060	209	295	452	331
France	1,796	7,225	397	1,530	412	262
Finland	-	94	-	34	-	-
Germany	27,491	43,372	38,377	27,344	34,756	36,758
Greece	-	-	-	48	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	3,439	4,949	3,871
Iceland	-	-	-	77	-	143
Ireland	-	155	-	802	-	-
Italy	9,263	10,416	9,352	6,975	6,239	1,781
Netherlands	9,068	13,753	11,211	36,817	32,615	28,536
Norway	1,748	816	-	996	-	-
Poland	627	456	4,294	10,373	9,519	21,781
Spain	-	-	-	2,407	-	-
Sweden	3,878	2,354	450	92	42	-
Switzerland	462	1,031	-	516	13	165
United Kingdom	704	18,337	4,841	3,953	3,131	5,908
Yugoslavia	23	1,618	13,813	-	-	234
Other	1,013	1,433	7,066	-	902	220
Total Europe	60,632	108,524	101,107	116,488	110,051	105,832
North America:						
Canada	833	2,028	2,694	2,696	1,040	1,358
United States	187,586	96,619	141,178	135,248	107,587	100,717
Total North America	188,419	98,647	143,872	137,944	108,627	102,075
South America:						
Argentina	10,584	13,656	13,270	12,950	15,512	19,136
Chile	93	1,779	1,490	1,986	1,257	324
Colombia	2,385	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	-	-	-	14	29	26
Uruguay	1,191	1,160	1,346	1,982	842	1,097
Other	3	16	-	-	-	-
Total South America	14,256	16,611	16,106	16,932	17,640	20,583
Asia and Oceania:						
Australia	149	516	-	-	-	-
Japan	239	1,922	6,655	5,789	4,370	780
Israel	5	-	-	-	974	-
Other	33	251	1,020	-	-	-
Total Asia and Oceania	426	2,689	7,675	5,789	5,344	780
Africa:						
Union of South Africa	160	277	33	220	132	66
Other	87	776	-	66	-	-
Total Africa	247	1,053	33	286	132	66
Grand total	263,980	227,524	268,793	277,439	241,794	229,336

1/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official estimates of foreign countries, reports of Agricultural Attachés and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

VENEZUELA: Cocoa bean exports by country of destination

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/
	: 1,000 : Pounds					
Europe:						
Belgium & Luxembourg	1,438	1,707	2,630	2,676	2,441	1,099
Denmark	8	6	27	11	24	13
France	3,328	556	389	452	162	-
Germany	9,716	1,294	1,600	3,917	3,255	2,381
Italy	370	609	971	1,190	598	609
Netherlands	1,812	825	552	1,244	2,058	2,559
Poland	112	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	231	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	2	30	31	5	-	13
Switzerland	-	430	44	127	112	-
United Kingdom	1,252	77	262	83	-	49
Other	8	6	-	-	309	-
Total Europe	18,277	5,540	6,506	9,705	8,959	6,723
North America:						
Mexico	5	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	30	-	-	-	-
Trinidad & Tobago	7,057	2,325	-	-	-	-
United States	11,205	25,388	26,032	28,839	22,840	22,342
Other	53	-	-	-	-	-
Total North America	18,320	27,743	26,032	28,839	22,840	22,342
South America:						
Argentina	14	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	41	-	-	-	53	-
Colombia	21	985	628	800	-	-
Total South America	76	985	628	800	53	-
Asia:						
China Republic	-	-	30	-	-	-
Japan	257	-	71	135	577	922
Total Asia	257	-	101	135	577	922
Grand total	36,930	34,268	33,267	39,479	32,429	29,987

1/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official estimates of the foreign countries, reports of Agricultural Attachés and other U. S. representatives abroad and other information.

CAMEROUN: Cocoa bean exports by country of destination

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/
	: 1,000 Pounds	: 1,000 Pounds	: 1,000 Pounds	: 1,000 Pounds	: 1,000 Pounds	: 1,000 Pounds
Europe:						
Austria	-	-	170	-	-	-
Belgium	79	197	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	-	232	688	-	-	-
Finland	-	86	9	-	-	-
France	19,569	40,527	25,214	34,392	38,140	52,910
Germany	1,695	8,206	9,590	9,480	6,614	5,952
Greece	-	-	174	-	-	-
Italy	-	3,346	7,976	7,055	6,614	-
Netherlands	23,858	38,716	46,376	30,864	42,549	27,998
Norway	-	246	110	-	-	-
Poland	-	55	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	744	414	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	355	970	-	-	-
United Kingdom	5	2,983	7,066	1,323	1,102	-
Yugoslavia	-	55	-	-	-	-
Other	-	94	22	4,409	2,646	7,496
Total Europe	45,206	95,842	98,779	87,523	97,665	94,356
North America:						
Canada	-	262	-	-	-	-
United States	3,788	13,399	23,139	12,346	16,092	10,362
Total North America	3,788	13,661	23,139	12,346	16,092	10,362
South America:						
Uruguay	-	680	-	-	-	-
Asia:						
Lebanon	-	319	-	-	-	-
Syria	-	46	-	-	-	-
Other	-	73	-	-	-	-
Total Asia	-	438	-	-	-	-
Africa:						
Algeria	-	48	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	256	-	-	-	-
North Africa	-	389	86	-	-	-
Other	28	34	4	-	-	-
Total Africa	28	727	90	-	-	-
U. S. S. R.	-	-	551	1,543	4,189	14,550
Not specified	9,272	1,649	-	-	-	-
Grand total	58,294	112,997	122,559	101,412	117,946	119,268

1/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official estimates of foreign countries, reports of Agricultural Attachés and other U. S. representatives abroad and other information.

GHANA: Cocoa bean exports by country of destination

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/
	: 1,000 : Pounds					
North America:						
Canada	5,419	10,281	2,128	9,520	10,884	3,696
United States	166,363	170,550	94,866	112,372	107,406	101,884
Total North America	171,782	180,831	96,994	121,892	118,290	105,580
Europe:						
Belgium & Luxembourg	5,579	5,683	1,568	3,416	5,197	1,568
Bulgaria	38	-	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	2,345	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	5,208	3,196	1,792	3,696	3,584	2,966
Finland	-	515	-	-	-	-
France	1,152	941	7,952	12,598	10,360	8,086
Germany	109,279	59,626	75,598	133,889	114,184	107,912
Greece	482	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	76	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	405	4,660	7,390	7,504	4,536	5,152
Italy	7,994	2,842	6,832	12,015	22,546	18,592
Netherlands	57,890	46,249	68,824	83,218	84,459	58,126
Norway	5,098	6,607	6,720	7,952	4,816	8,736
Poland	4,050	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	6,898	10,498	8,658	10,192	10,606	11,827
Switzerland	363	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	9	8	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	196,644	145,538	128,231	79,809	100,890	88,003
Yugoslavia	98	-	-	-	-	-
Other	219	-	-	-	-	-
Total Europe	403,827	286,363	313,565	354,289	361,178	310,968
Africa:						
Algeria	3	-	-	-	-	-
Canary Islands	9	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	85	-	-	-	-	-
French Morocco	64	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	13,922	-	-	-	-	-
Ivory Coast	10	-	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa	1,607	4,381	5,320	6,664	5,925	4,715
Total Africa	15,700	4,381	5,320	6,664	5,925	4,715
Asia:						
Japan	112	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	34	-	-	-	-	-
U. S. S. R.	33	31,449	28,672	20,160	81,137	2,912
Total Asia	179	31,449	28,672	20,160	81,137	2,912
Oceania:						
Australia	15,705	12,539	14,235	17,696	13,012	15,006
New Zealand	2,170	2,741	2,374	4,368	3,360	2,016
Total Oceania	17,875	15,280	16,609	22,064	16,372	17,022
Not specified	-	1,246	-	-	-	-
Grand total	609,363	519,550	461,160	525,069	582,902	441,197

1/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attachés and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

IVORY COAST: Cocoa bean exports by country of destination

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
North America:						
Canada	-	1,000	174	-	-	-
United States	32,835	12,983	43,102	34,699	44,341	32,388
Total North America	32,835	13,157	43,102	34,699	44,341	32,388
Europe:						
Austria	-	9	1,402	-	-	-
Belgium	65	881	11	3,201	1,519	220
Czechoslovakia	-	1,006	-	-	223	239
Denmark	58	334	276	963	317	276
Finland	-	121	-	-	57	-
France	56,770	55,097	41,284	62,894	53,587	46,908
Germany	4,145	10,267	15,524	8,930	8,415	1,180
Hungary	-	238	-	-	-	-
Italy	589	6,195	9,315	10,141	7,570	1,996
Netherlands	8,667	28,947	47,663	32,593	21,682	10,969
Norway	-	34	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	32	-	-	-	-
Sweden	1	1,443	945	1,376	504	387
Switzerland	-	1,828	-	-	110	165
United Kingdom	3,560	5,292	882	-	1,378	198
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Europe	73,855	111,724	117,302	120,098	95,362	62,538
Africa:						
Algeria	212	279	1,007	1,205	941	892
Egypt	-	25	-	-	-	-
French Morocco	-	230	526	1,047	368	232
Tunisia	-	-	2	-	-	34
Total Africa	212	534	1,535	2,252	1,309	1,158
Asia:						
Israel	-	8	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	166	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	27	-	-	-	-
U. S. S. R.	-	199	3,869	2,263	4,599	6,061
Total Asia	-	400	3,869	2,263	4,599	6,061
Not specified	3,285	2,876	-	2,382	988	-
Grand total	110,187	128,691	165,808	161,694	146,599	102,145

1/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official estimates of foreign countries, reports of Agricultural Attachés and other U. S. representatives abroad and other information.

NIGERIA: Cocoa bean exports by country of destination

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/
	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds
North America:						
Canada	236	2,889	1,232	2,352	9,106	-
United States	62,255	98,854	39,088	99,008	57,008	37,688
Total North America	62,491	101,743	40,320	101,360	66,114	37,688
Europe:						
Belgium & Luxembourg	633	134	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	49	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	387	-	-	-	-	-
France	646	2,039	8,512	1,344	6,832	-
Germany	36,250	7,150	1,792	18,325	26,336	15,568
Ireland	-	3,928	-	-	-	-
Italy	39	313	-	8,624	18,984	8,456
Netherlands	32,716	11,458	13,440	40,040	48,334	26,264
Norway	110	45	-	-	-	-
Poland	258	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	217	-	-	-	-	-
Total Europe	58,771	112,769	130,397	88,742	133,063	104,427
Total Europe	130,076	137,836	154,141	157,075	233,549	154,715
Africa:						
Cameroun	951	-	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa	100	1,221	-	-	-	-
Total Africa	1,051	1,221	-	-	-	-
Oceania:						
New Zealand	-	448	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	224	-	-	-	-
Total Oceania	-	672	-	-	-	-
Not specified	22,700	90	3,584	3,495	3,416	3,920
Grand total	216,318	241,562	198,045	261,930	303,079	196,323

1/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official estimates of foreign countries, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

CACAO BEANS: New York Spot Prices --- Accra

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1953	31.8	30.0	32.8	33.9	33.4	34.6	38.5	38.6	40.3	40.0	44.9	46.8
1954	54.2	53.5	57.8	61.9	63.9	64.8	68.9	67.8	53.7	47.1	51.8	47.5
1955	48.8	46.8	40.0	37.5	36.5	38.1	37.0	31.8	33.3	34.0	32.4	32.4
1956	29.3	27.5	26.5	26.3	26.0	26.1	29.0	28.3	28.0	26.3	27.2	26.6
1957	23.1	23.4	22.3	25.5	25.3	30.5	30.5	32.1	34.6	35.4	42.8	39.9
1958	41.5	44.9	42.9	43.4	46.0	48.3	48.9	46.3	42.6	37.4	43.8	41.0
1959	36.0	35.8	37.8	36.8	37.8	38.1	35.8	37.7	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8

CACAO BEANS: New York Spot Prices --- Bahia

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1953	32.3	30.8	31.6	30.9	32.0	33.1	35.2	35.5	34.6	35.6	41.1	46.6
1954	51.4	51.6	55.5	61.7	66.1	66.9	64.8	61.6	49.1	44.1	49.2	46.6
1955	47.4	45.4	38.1	36.7	36.3	37.2	35.4	31.6	31.9	32.0	30.9	30.8
1956	27.8	26.1	24.3	23.5	24.4	25.7	27.1	26.6	25.8	24.3	25.2	25.0
1957	22.5	22.1	21.9	24.5	25.9	31.3	33.2	34.6	35.3	35.5	40.0	38.9
1958	40.6	43.6	42.5	43.3	46.5	46.4	45.5	47.3	42.5	38.8	43.6	39.4
1959	35.5	34.7	38.1	37.4	36.1	34.6	36.0	34.9	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other information.

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